Journal of Peace and Diplomacy

ISSN (E): 2959-0272, ISSN (P): 2710-0502

DOI: *https://doi.org/10.59111/JPD.002.01.012*

*Volume **2** Issue **1** Year **2021***

Climate Change as an International Security Issue

Tahira Mumtaz

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, GC Women University, Sialkot, Pakistan.

tahira.mumtaz@gcwus.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The security paradigm of the world is constantly shifting, and compared to the military and traditional issues, non-military problems are now given significantly greater emphasis. Threats to a person's life and wellness that fall beyond the usual definition of security include climate change. Climate Change has taken a central position on the international forum. The purpose of this study is to analyze climate-driven environmental changes that are anticipated to influence some of the factors that threaten security; undermine livelihoods, increase migration, create political instability or other forms of insecurity, and weaken the capabilities of states to respond to challenges appropriately. Some major international issues such as population growth, pollution, melting of ice glaciers, floods, and droughts are interlinked with the above-said problems and are also becoming the core issues within states and borders. Climate Change may result eventually in a plethora of security risks and threats that can also exacerbate conflicts. The purpose of the study is to examine either climate change is a critical issue or whether the states just politicize it. This study aims to investigate how climate change affects security and public perception to recommend policy solutions to these ever-evolving problems. Security is a multidimensional approach that focuses on an individual's welfare and well-being. Improvement of policymaking in handling the issue of climate change is also a very important factor for peace and human security at the international level.

Keywords: Climate change, Security, Threat, Policies, Challenges.

Introduction

The dangers that climate change poses to international security and global stability are becoming more and more obvious. Countries are becoming more conscious of the problems posed by environmental damage and global warming today all over the world. For more than 20 years, international organizations have led the responsibility of highlighting problems around the world. Security and protection are among the sectors that are impacted; climate change affects both capabilities and operational considerations in addition to acting as a threat multiplier. The need for international actors to broaden their conflict prevention tools, including defense-related measures, and reevaluate current policies in the context of new conditions is being driven by the changing environment in the field of security. In that setting, the international community is working to rethink this. As a result of growing weather extremes that increase refugee flows and conflicts over essential resources like food and water, climate change poses a serious and increasing threat to the security of the world. Beyond the international borders, climate change has ramifications for national security that endangers the already vulnerable parts of the world. Rising seas and storm surges pose a threat to coastal communities, infrastructure, and personal property. The world's insecurity will be exacerbated by a changing climate, escalating conflicts over water and food scarcity, competing for scarce natural resources, widespread poverty, and overpopulation. Therefore, homes, land, and infrastructure could be destroyed as a result of the effects of climate change in combination with other global patterns, such as expanding and urbanizing populations.

Climate change and security concerns

Threat to Security

International patterns of inequality are directly interlinked with climate change. The poorest states contribute less to the crisis but they bear more than states responsible for it. When the changes increase, many people face inconsistent challenges in terms of extreme weather, infectious diseases, sanitation, water scarcity, food shortage, employment crisis, migration, forced displacement and many issues related to it. In this way, climate change threatens the security of the world.

Undermining Livelihoods

Extreme weather events like hurricanes, wildfires, and droughts are becoming more frequent and more intense, displacing residents from their homes and putting lives in danger in these frontline towns.

Sources of food and income

The chance of further conflict and poverty rises as a result of all these effects.[1] Nevertheless, those who are most in danger continue to struggle, trying to increase the use of few resources, cultivate food, and resist frequent disasters. The daily efforts being made by residents of affected areas to combat the effects of the climate issue are equally as crucial as finding comprehensive answers.

Increasing migration

Natural catastrophes evict an average of 21.5 million people globally each year, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. And as the earth heats, scientists estimate that migration will rise. A total of 143 million people might be displaced over the course of the next 30 years as a result of climatic calamities like drought, sea level rise, and extreme heat.[2] After losing their homes or means of support due to drought, storms, sea level rise, or other natural calamities, the majority of climate migrants relocate inside the borders of their countries of origin, frequently from rural to urban regions. More and more individuals are being compelled to escape across international borders in search of safety as cities experience climate-related issues as well, such as rising heat and water scarcity.

Creating political instability

Political violence, societal instability, and geopolitical threats will all rise as a result of climate change. Mass migration and violence will be exacerbated by rising water stress and food insecurity. All nations will be severely impacted, but in different ways, since low-income nations are predicted to be most in danger from climate change.

Weakening the Capabilities of Civilizations

All of the aforementioned warnings might be seen as validating the likelihood that human-caused climate change could eventually lead to the collapse of civilization or "climate

[1] Tacoli, Cecilia. "Crisis or Adaptation? Migration and Climate Change in a Context of High Mobility." Environment and Urbanization 21, no. 2 (2009): 513–25. https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247809342182.
[2] Brzoska, Michael. "The Securitization of Climate Change and the Power of Conceptions of Security." Sicherheit & Frieden 27, no. 3 (2009): 137–45. https://doi.org/10.5771/0175-274x-2009-3-137.

collapse" to some extent. Civilization cannot persist in inhospitable or uninhabitable locations. The scientific literature on climate, such as that assembled by the assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), however, does not go into great detail about whether or under what circumstances climate change could pose a threat to civilize even though that there is a body of scientific research on collapse cases in the historical and archaeological record

Population Growth

By 2050, there will be an additional 2 billion people living on the planet, and by 2100, there will be an additional 1 billion. Demographic patterns and variables are crucial for understanding and resolving the climate catastrophe post-global impacts. When population growth and rising consumption are combined, greenhouse gas emissions tend to rise. Rapid population expansion makes climate change more severe by taxing resources and putting a lot more in danger from its effects, especially in areas with limited resources.[3] The inclusion of care, planning alternatives, girls' education, and gender equality in climate initiatives is necessary. Building climate resilience and enhancing people's capacity for adaptation around the world will increase investment in health and education, as well as in infrastructure and land use.

Pollution

Population-related issues have not been fully incorporated into climate education and activism. However, population growth and climate change are intimately related. A UK-based nonprofit organization called Population Affairs puts it this way: "Every extra person increases carbon emissions - the rich outnumber the poor - and increases the number of victims of climate change - the poor outnumber the rich." Income and CO2 emissions per person have a definite correlation at the national level, with average emissions being highest in industrialized states and the top oil-producing countries. In contrast to low- and middle-income countries, where the majority of the world's population is born, high-income countries have high consumption habits and productive methods of living.

Melting of ice glaciers

Warmer air and ocean temperatures produce more frequent and strong coastal storms like hurricanes and cyclones, which further raise sea levels, increase shoreline erosion, and

[3] Ibid.

intensify hurricanes.[4] The principal contributors to the rise in the sea level worldwide are Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets. The Greenland ice sheet is currently melting four times faster than it did in 2003, and it now contributes 20% to the future rise of the seas' sea level. By the end of the century, the Greenland Ice Sheet's current pace of melting is predicted to have doubled if emissions keep rising. Unsettlingly, the sea level would increase by 20 feet if all the ice in Greenland melted.

Floods

For each degree Celsius that climate change raises the temperature, the amount of water vapor in the air can increase by up to 7%. Water vapor condenses into bound droplets that come together to generate heavy rain as this air rapidly cools. Countries that have seen rising water levels for some time have had the opportunity to adjust; the Netherlands, for instance, has built the most technologically advanced flood barriers in the world. However, traditionally unaffected places might not have developed the necessary adaptations, leaving them more vulnerable to hazardous flooding. Bangladesh, Haiti, and Vietnam are examples of low-income states with weak infrastructure that may be less able to plan for and prevent floods.

Droughts

Evaporation is facilitated by warmer temperatures, which decreases surface water and dries out the soil and vegetation. Because of this, dry spells occur more frequently than in cooler climates. The timing of when water is available is also shifting due to climate change. Even if the amount of precipitation falls flat annually, declining snow cover can still be a threat; the springtime melting of snow and ice is essential to water management. Similarly, other ecosystems rely on snowmelt to supply cold water to creatures like salmon.[5] The decrease in snow surface area also causes an increase in surface temperatures since snow functions as a reflecting surface, which exacerbates the dryness.

Effects of Climate Change

The greatest challenge facing humanity now is climate change. A vast amount of interdisciplinary research has advanced in the thirty years since the IPCC released its first assessment report in 1990, gradually proving that the climate is changing. Climate change is

[4] Joshi, Shangrila. "Understanding India's RepresentatioNorth–SouthSouth Climate Politics." Global Environmental Politics 13, no. 2 (2013): 128–47. https://doi.org/10.1162/glep_a_00170.
[5] Ibid.

occurring, is primarily caused by anthropogenic emissions, and has complicated effects on both natural and human systems.

Science has established that the exceptional threat posed by climate change is real. All facets of a large and highly populated country's security are directly and indirectly threatened by climate change, which is manifested in rising temperatures and shifting weather patterns.[6]

Climate change is also affecting agricultural sectors. For instance, in case of Pakistan, climate change is making the agricultural sector of the economy, which contributes 21% of Pakistan's GDP and employs 43.7% of the labor force, more susceptible to environmental problems. Driest states in the world already have the lowest average rainfall falls. Frequent heatwaves, rapid glacier melting, variations in rainfall that impair the dependability of freshwater supplies, and decreased crop yields are all signs of rising temperatures. Sea level rise and gardening are two examples of the predictable effects of climate change.

The implications are severe and extensive. Humans are forced to use and overuse aquifers in an unsustainable manner to satisfy the increased demand for water, creating major water security issues with long-lasting effects. The state's capacity to uphold the peace and stability required for development is threatened by the negative consequences of climate change, a lack of flexibility, and population expansion. It is impossible to describe climate change as a temporary issue for which there is no permanent remedy, and no prediction of its occurrence is made. The only component of the security paradigm that remains is describing climate change as an issue. Hence the security issue is not presented clearly in front of the world.[7] In addition, using an analytical framework to explain climate change as a challenge leads to the conclusion that the problem is a threat. Most people see the problem of climate change as one that no state can solve on its own.

Impact of climate change on Population

Risks and difficulties arise when developing states attempt to address climate change. This results from a lack of human resources, existing inequality, a lack of leadership tools for the environment, and economic capabilities. Climate change and population expansion are more closely related. More than 8 billion people live on Earth, and data indicates that since

[6] Lavanya Rajamani, "China and India on Climate Change and Development: A Stance That Is Legitimate but Not Sagacious?," *A Globally Integrated Climate Policy for Canada*, January 31, 2007, https://doi.org/10.3138/9781442683969-006.
[7] Ibid.

World War II, the population has grown by 1 billion per 12 to 15 years along with the threats of climate change, the destruction of green places, the release of CO2, excessive water use, and food waste. 80 million births every year are contributing to the rapid growth of the world's population, which will reach 9.7 billion by 2050 and 10.9 billion by the end of 2100. Additionally, the United States will see half of the predicted population growth by 2050, with the majority of that expansion taking place in developing nations like Egypt, Tanzania, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Congo, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. More than 200 million women in the least developed countries must get contraceptive instruction if birth rates are to be lowered. However, a lack of understanding in this field and occasionally obstacles resulting from culture, tradition, and/or religion have hampered the discussion on the subject.[8] The rise in global temperatures, melting of the ice caps, starvation, extinction of terrestrial and aquatic life, submersion of towns owing to sea level rise, etc., are all evident indicators of the connection between population growth and climate change. By doing this, we put our future, communities, and food security into sustainable development, and must address the global issue of population, including how to accommodate this amount of people and the challenges they will encounter. Low-income areas in Asia and Africa will be particularly affected by climate change, and there will be an additional 150,000 deaths from undernourishment, sickness, and overflow. However, the industrialized states primarily contribute to global warming.[9]

Impact within State

The proportion of people living in metropolitan regions worldwide is increasing yearly. By the end of the decade, 50% of the world's population will live in cities for the first time, according to the UN. This figure is projected to increase to 60% by 2030.[10] Both rural migration and natural growth (births minus deaths) in urban areas are to blame for this tendency. Urbanization can be seen as the growth of already existing urban regions as well as the proliferation of new towns and cities, which is China's predominant tendency. In 1975,

[8] McElroy, Michael B., and D. James Baker. "Climate Extremes: Recent Trends with Implications for National Security." Vermont Journal of Environmental Law 15, no. 4 (2014): 727. https://www.jstor.org/stable/vermjenvilaw.15.issue-4

[9] Irene Lorenzoni and Nick Pidgeon, "Public Views on Climate Change: European and USA Perspectives," *Climatic Change* 77, no. 1-2 (2006): 73–95, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-006-9072-z.

[10] Ibid.

there were only 5 cities with a population of more than 10 million; by 2015, there were 24.[11] Trends in urbanization can have a variety of consequences on how climate change plays out.

For instance, cities are typically warmer than the cities around due to traffic and heat-absorbing asphalt. The number of people who are sensitive to heat stress may climb as more people move into metropolitan areas, a problem that will get worse when temperatures rise due to climate change.[12] Cities that are less accustomed to the summer's extreme heat find it more challenging as temperatures rise.[13] For instance, the Chicago heat wave in July 1995 caused the deaths of over 500 individuals. Of course, there are instances of rural-to-urban mutual improvement air conditioning, as has been the case in cities like Taipei and Hong Kong. However, increasing prosperity and progress are vitally necessary for these advancements.[14]

Impact within Borders

Only 1 million of the 83 million individuals added to the world's population each year reside in more developed countries. As a result, the population of less developed countries is increasing far more quickly than that of highly developed ones. There are currently between 4.9 billion and 1.2 billion more people living in less developed states than in more developed ones. According to PRB's 2001 World Population Data Sheet, these numbers will be 7.8 billion and 1.2 billion, respectively, in 2050.[15] South Asia and Africa will each have nearly 1 billion of the approximately 3 billion people that the world will increase in the following fifty years. More and more people are living in states that are least prepared to adapt to climate change as a result of the increased population concentration in impoverished regions. A variety of actions, such as buying air conditioners, altering farming practices, constructing homes on stilts, resettlement programs, creating storm and flood early warning systems, restoring eroding coastlines, etc., may be required to lessen the effects of climate change

[11] Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, "Macrosecuritisation and Security Constellations: Reconsidering Scale in Securitisation Theory," *Review of International Studies* 35, no. 2 (April 2009): 253–76, https://doi.org/10.1017/s0260210509008511.
[12] Hajer, Maarten, and Wytske Versteeg. "A Decade of Discourse Analysis of Environmental Politics: Achievements, Challenges, Perspectives." Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning 7, no. 3 (2005): 175–84. https://doi.org/10.1080/15239080500339646.
[13] Ruane, Abigail E. "Nicole Detraz.International Security and Gender." International Feminist Journal of Politics 15, no. 1 (2013): 133–35. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2012.746439.
[14] McElroy, Michael B., and D. James Baker. "Climate Extremes: Recent Trends with Implications for National Security." Vermont Journal of Environmental Law 15, no. 4 (2014): 727. https://www.jstor.org/stable/vermjenvilaw.15.issue-4
[15] Irene Lorenzoni and Nick Pidgeon, "Public Views on Climate Change: European and USA Perspectives," *Climatic Change* 77, no. 1-2 (2006): 73–95, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-006-9072-z

across the entire period. Many LDCs lack the scientific know-how, efficient public institutions, infrastructure, and technology required to execute adaptation measures in addition to the lack of financial resources to do so. Therefore, states that account for a rising share of the global population will be responsible for bearing the weight of the negative effects of climate change.[16]

Bangladesh is a striking illustration of this. With 134 million citizens, it is already one of the most populated countries in the world, and by 2050, it is projected to have a population of 209 million. One of the most heavily populated areas is the Ganges-Brahmaputra, with the largest population on earth. But this delta, which makes up a large portion of southern Bangladesh, is also extremely vulnerable to climate change.[17] Sea level rise can have disastrous repercussions, including the salinization of agricultural and freshwater supplies, severe flooding, and erosive landslides. Over 30 million people might be displaced, and a 150-centimeter sea level rise might take place, according to the United Nations Environment Program. Bangladesh cannot afford to tackle these issues on its alone. Despite having a population five times larger than Peru's, Bangladesh's economy is roughly the same size as Peru's, with a gross national GDP of just $47 billion in 1999.[18]

Climate Change as a global security concern

Addressing climate change as a security issue has very particular ramifications for how that problem(s) is/are tackled. However, the notions of setting order to respond to this topic need to be discussed in more detail and demonstrate what can be done with climate change as a security concern. Many people believe that climate change directly threatens human and national security or indirectly through secondary impacts like resource scarcity. Violent conflict, forced (mass) migration, reverse causes, and hazards to human security are the four main topics of study in the literature on climate change and security that Gemenne,

[16] McElroy, Michael B., and D. James Baker. "Climate Extremes: Recent Trends with Implications for National Security." Vermont Journal of Environmental Law 15, no. 4 (2014): 727. https://www.jstor.org/stable/vermjenvilaw.15.issue-4

[17] Koubi, Vally, Thomas Bernauer, Anna Kalbhenn, and Gabriele Spilker. "Climate Variability, Economic Growth, and Civil Conflict." Journal of Peace Research 49, no. 1 (2012): 113–27. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343311427173.

[18] Gleditsch, Nils Petter. "Whither the Weather? Climate Change and Conflict." Journal of Peace Research 49, no. 1 (2012): 3–9. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343311431288

Barnett, Adger, and Dabelko identify.[19] Also frequently encountered in political speech are these "themes."

Violence

First, the connection between climate change and violence has likely been the subject of the majority of studies. This kind of research specifically examines whether "climate change may enhance the likelihood of violence" as well as "the underlying mechanisms through which climate change may increase this risk."[20] While some academics have asserted categorically that there is a causal relationship between climate change and an elevated probability of armed conflict, others have disputed this assertion and found scant support for it.[21] As a result, climate change is frequently viewed as a "threat factor" rather than as a direct cause of conflict. The "environmental conflict thesis" of Thomas Homer-Dixon is strongly tied to this research group. Resource scarcity is a common subject that contributes significantly to many wars. Civil instability and the likelihood of violent conflict may rise when natural resource availability decreases.[22]

Forced Migration

The "climate security" statement also emphasizes how forced (mass) migration as a consequence of climate change can result in and spread breakthroughs that can occur in several places as a result of a significant deterioration in living environments or a loss of territory owing to rising sea levels. Similar to the basic stance, climate change is regarded as a serious threat to the safety of citizens and states.

Reverse causality

Some academics draw attention to the fact that it is challenging to scientifically prove a direct link between violence, conflicts, migration, and climate change, even though the cause of susceptibility to climate change," reverse causality, has received less attention.[23] Some experts are confident that violent conflict makes people more susceptible, despite

[19] Gemenne, François, Jon Barnett, W. Neil Adger, and Geoffrey D. Dabelko. "Climate and Security: Evidence, Emerging Risks, and a New Agenda." Climatic Change 123, no. 1 (2014): 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-014-1074-7
[20] Ibid.
[21] Gleditsch, Nils Petter. "Whither the Weather? Climate Change and Conflict." Journal of Peace Research 49, no. 1 (2012): 3–9. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343311431288
[22] Environment, Scarcity, and Violence. Thomas Homer-Dixon. Princeton, London: Princeton University Press, 1999, 253PP. £14." Survival 44, no. 2 (2002): 180–82. https://doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2002.9688552.
[23] Gemenne, François, Jon Barnett, W. Neil Adger, and Geoffrey D. Dabelko. "Climate and Security: Evidence, Emerging Risks, and a New Agenda." Climatic Change 123, no. 1 (2014): 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-014-1074-7

disagreement over the extent to which explicitly or implicitly climate change can promote vicious conflicts and exposed to climate change.

Threats to human security

Finally, the hazards that climate change poses to human security have become a significant research subject. It is becoming more widely accepted that there is a causal link between climate change and human security. Numerous researchers have found that "climate change causes dangers to livelihoods, societies, and cultures."[24]

Different climate change impacts, like more severe natural disasters, the depletion of resources, etc., can have an impact and safety influence directly. This approach to human security is sometimes criticized for being overly broad and for offering no information on how to create effective policies. There is another somewhat constrained view of environmental security that focuses on fostering international cooperation through environmental peacekeeping or environmental cooperation on the environment. The concept of environmental cooperation or peace undoubtedly serves as a springboard for a discussion opposing climate change's securitization and can create room for the problem of "de-securitization."

Gemenne et al. (2014) point out a significant obstacle to a fruitful discussion of the most critical elements of climate change and the constantly changing environment in the global discourse on the environment, particularly climate change. This component is a discussion of the environment that is frequently presented in a deterministic manner, where environmental concerns are represented as influencing numerous social consequences notwithstanding the absence of scientific evidence for the correlation.[25] The next sections are structured to influence the literature in the ongoing scholarly discussion on climate change and security.

Brzoska, (2009), makes yet another profound and significant contribution to securitization and climate change policy guidance. He explains that securitization might result in "the preponderance of "exceptionalism" in problem-solving," which supports, in addition to the Copenhagen School's ideas, However, a greater reliance on security, military,

[24] Ibid.
[25] Ibid.

and law enforcement personnel.[26] In addition, he emphasized that "the two policy sectors compete with each other for precious resources, even if there is no essential link between advanced military expenditure and lack of inclination to spend to prevent and prepare for tackling the climate change." Therefore, how states represent climate change and the policies related to it influences whether they use a traditional security strategy or a more sustainable one. Accepting the security ramifications of climate change as a conundrum, could reduce efforts to find peaceful solutions" to the risks and dangers associated with climate change.

Policy Making Process

Global warming will be resolved if humanity stops releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This is not impractical for scientific reasons; rather, it is impractical for economic, political, and psychological reasons. The solution to the climate challenge is also not always a technical one. There are options to options solutions that will result in cost savings. In either case, they will avert the dangers of climate change for the planet and humanity. That makes sense. And it never took place. Science and technology may be required to offer alternatives, but they are insufficient because climate change is a political and psychological issue.[27] The vast majority of people must do actions that, on the surface, don't directly benefit them to prevent change. to install solar panels, switch to LED light bulbs, quit using gas-powered vehicles, create less waste, purchase fewer imported goods, and use less heat and air conditioning in their homes to address the catalog act; accordingly, understanding that their sacrifices will be in vain if their neighbors don't lead them. It makes neighbors avoid a low carbon footprint in this manner.[28] In some ways. There are a variety of aspects regarding this. Humans are logical beings who always act in their own best interests. It makes sense to engage in robbery and violence in a world without authority. The benefits to society as a whole, however, are substantial enough to outweigh the rights that people give up and benefit both individuals more than they would otherwise cancel. So, in this sense, giving up personal control in favor of a superior authority can make sense. Second, persuading 7 billion people to resolve the catastrophe is not essential. In actuality, 6,500 compatible individuals will do. A few important people must support the law's passage. This

[26] Brzoska, Michael. "The Securitization of Climate Change and the Power of Conceptions of Security." Sicherheit & Frieden 27, no. 3 (2009): 137–45. https://doi.org/10.5771/0175-274x-2009-3-137.
[27] Romm, Joseph. "Extreme Weather and Climate Change." Climate Change, 2018. https://doi.org/10.1093/wentk/9780190866112.003.0002.
[28] BROWN, OLI, ANNE HAMMILL, and ROBERT MCLEMAN. "Climate Change as the 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa." International Affairs 83, no. 6 (2007): 1141–54. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2346.2007.00678.x.

argument, however, is imprecise and confusing because it is impossible to determine who must be subdued and when. As a result, activists and scientists frequently adopt an all-encompassing strategy; spread the word in the hopes that capable individuals would join the network as well. This appears to be the best alternative in place of another strategy.[29]

Conclusion

Global economies and society are anticipated to be put under stress by climate change, adding to the burdens already placed on weak countries abroad and putting strain on domestic resources. In addition to requiring greater resources in the Arctic and other coastal areas susceptible to rising sea levels and other effects, climate change will alter the nature of military deployments and call for a global response to the escalating humanitarian catastrophes it is anticipated to bring. The world is putting strong resilience mechanisms in place to meet these shifting dynamics, keeping the world safer at home and bolstering missions abroad, despite the immense hurdles. On a worldwide level, climate change has an impact on safety and security. Countries will soon come into greater competition with one another as the climate problem continues. Because it mainly focuses on political discourse, this study examined how countries are implementing mitigation and adaptation strategies to deal with climate change. However, climate change cause responses to be another component of the security dynamics. In conclusion, it can be argued that all states understand the term "impact" or "threat" when referring to climate change. The outcomes will change depending on how securitization is classified. No country has guaranteed this problem if it is argued that securitization must have all three security connotations and rhetoric with a conspiracy with an existential threat, a point of no return, and a resolution to the threat. As indicated by the categories above, we should only consider climate change's various implications, effects, issues, etc. Additionally, even if it is conceivable to see additional ways to describe an intimidation plot in each of these categories, it is also possible to argue that these connotations are being employed on purpose to downplay any perceived threat. Threats include climate change.

This study makes a judgment about whether securitizing climate change is desirable and something to work toward, or whether de-securitizing it is a preferable alternative and should be the focus of future research. Additionally, it is possible to decide whether

[29] Hajer, Maarten, and Wytske Versteeg. "A Decade of Discourse Analysis of Environmental Politics: Achievements, Challenges, Perspectives." Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning 7, no. 3 (2005): 175–84. https://doi.org/10.1080/15239080500339646.

securitization impacts performance at all or whether it is important and, if so, how. This study expanded on previous research on climate change but went a step forward by discussing it as an international issue. As a result, it may be possible to better understand the areas in which the whole world has similar views on climate change, which might boost mutual collaboration. Additionally, it draws attention to international variances, opening up further debate and development.

The globe will get warmer as more of these gases are released by human activity. A common view of global warming is that of a scientific issue. But that's not really the situation. It saved from the negative effects of climate change indicated above by implementing all known solutions almost promptly and with great success. There are numerous ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while still providing for the world's energy requirements and even making financial savings. How to limit the burning of carbon is the central issue at the heart of climate change? There are two options: either make it more expensive or find a cheaper alternative. Both are taking place. Given the scarcity of fossil fuels, supply falls as demand rises, pushing up costs. The grid parity between coal and renewable technologies is being reached and even surpassed simultaneously. Even in the absence of worries about the effects of climate change on the environment, society favors renewable energy sources for economic reasons only. The effects of climate change won't become irrevocable for centuries, though, for a while. Governments must therefore quicken this shift to prevent state disaster.

The governments are coordinating their efforts to highlight climate change. But in the long run, this partnership will have to be maintained. Contrary to COVID-19, where we have vaccinations and other instruments for mitigation, climate change is a much more severe problem that will require long-term coordination and commitment. Although the world's economic position is perhaps to start this move, international organizations need to project and highlight the issue of climate change, demonstrating a dedication to this subject. Moreover, consistent meetings between governments are required.

International Environment Working Group should meet different stakeholders to complement these domestic initiatives. This working group might be useful. On the other hand, it is necessary to aware people of the issue of climate change so that human activities which impact climate directly could be observed and the contribution of man in maintaining the environment is necessary. In this way, with the coordination and cooperation of the

people, these issues would be addressed and controlled in a good manner and the hazards could be lessened by opting the strategies and policies for addressing the issue of climate change.